

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

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號五月十年八十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1878.

日十初月九年寅戌

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDERSON & CO., Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street, PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROSY, 19, Rue Monseigneur, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BROWN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAYLE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEN & CO., Manila.

CHINA.—MACAO, MESSRS. A. DE MELLO & CO., Sinesia, CAMPBELL & CO., AMY, WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO., FOSHAN, HEDGE & CO., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALEH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL,.....5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND,.....1,200,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—F. D. SASSON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
E. R. BELLIOS, Esq. ADAM LIND, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
H. HOPFRIUS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
Hon. W. KESWICK.

CHIEF MANAGER,
Hongkong,.....THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER,
Shanghai,.....EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, August 16, 1878.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

RATES of Interest allowed on Deposits.
At 3 months' notice 5% per Annum,
" 6 " 4% " "
" 12 " 5% " "

D. A. J. CROMBLE,
Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, July 1, 1878.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL,.....£800,000.
RESERVE FUND,.....£150,000.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH IN HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I. and II., A to M, with Introduction, Royal 8vo., pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN ETEL, Ph.D. Tübingen.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Hongkong and Shanghai; and MESSRS. KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

RECENTLY ARRIVED, —AND— FOR SALE.

TEYSSONNEAU'S FINE FRENCH STRAWBERRIES.

TEYSSONNEAU'S ASSORTED FRUITS.
French JAMS and JELLIES.

MACASSAR RED FISH.

Very Fine "O. K." BOURBON WHISKY.

FINEST CHERBOURG BUTTER, in BOTTLES of ONE POUND.

BUSCK & CO.'S SELECTED DANISH BUTTER, Season 1878, in Tins of 1 lb., 2 lbs., and 4 lbs.

ENGLISH and AMERICAN HOUSE-HOLD STORES.

EXTRA FINE CHICAGO BACON and HAMS.

MACKEREL and SALMON BELLIES, in Kits.

COD FISH, &c., &c.

HOTH'S BEST RUSSIAN ROPE, and FINE LINES, Assorted Sizes.

FROST BRO'S BEST ENGLISH WHITE LINES.

HENRY'S BEST GOVERNMENT NAVY CANVAS, Assorted Numbers.

INDIA RUBBER SHEET PACKING and INSERTION, all Sizes.

TUCK'S PATENT PACKING.

INDIA RUBBER SUCTION and DELIVERY HOSE.

CANVAS HOSE and LEATHER BELTING.

AMERICAN ASH BOAT-OARS.

ADMIRALTY TESTED CHAIN CABLES, and RIGGING CHAIN.

ANCHORS, from 25 lbs. up to 18 cwt. Each.

PERFORATED ZINC SHEETS.

TINMAN's and PLUMBER'S SOLDER.

LEAD PIPE, and SHEET LEAD.

FAIRBANK'S PLATFORM SCALES, from 400 lbs. to 2,500 lbs.

MASSEY'S PATENT LOGS.

FLOUR SLEEVES.

INDIA RUBBER KNEE and HIP BOOTS, &c., &c., &c.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & CO.

Hongkong, August 21, 1878.

FOR SALE.

ONE STEAM-LAUNCH, 70 feet Long, 12 feet Beam, 6 feet Depth of Hold, 5 feet Draft of Water. Compound High Pressure Engines, Speed 8 miles per Hour.

ONE STEAM-LAUNCH, 65 feet Long, 11 feet Beam, 6 feet Depth of Hold, 5 feet Draft of Water. High Pressure Double Cylinder Engines, Speed 8 miles per Hour.

ONE STEAM-LAUNCH, 60 feet Long, 9 feet 6 inches Beam, 5 feet 6 inches Depth of Hold, 4 feet 9 inches Draft of Water. High Pressure Single Cylinder Engine, Speed 8 miles per Hour.

For further Particulars, apply at

WEST POINT FOUNDRY,

late P. & O. FACTORY.

Hongkong, September 28, 1878.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE 1874,
HELDSECK & CO.'S
MONOPOLE.

DEETJEN & CO.

Hongkong, October 1, 1878.

FOR SALE.

TWO AMERICAN and One ENGLISH Second-hand BILLIARD TABLES, with BAUS, CUES, LAMPS, &c., Complete.

Apply to

D. NOWROOZEE,

Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, July 11, 1878.

CAUTION.

GOODS RECEIVED ON STORAGE at Cheap Rates, in FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS, under European supervision; and VESSELS Discharged alongside the WHARF, on favorable Terms, with quick despatch.

MEYER & CO.,

Proprietors.

Hongkong, August 23, 1878.

MOORE & CO.

PARIS & T. STORR,
NEWS AGENTS AND TOBACCOISTS.

No. 42, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, September 10, 1878.

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. beg to notify that they have made such Arrangements in connection with their TAILORING DEPARTMENT, that they are now able to Guarantee the PROMPT Execution of Orders.

The Following GOODS Suitable for the present Season have just been received, from which an early Selection is requested.

THIN BLACK SUPERFINE, for Dress Suits.
FANCY BLACK and BLUE CASHMERE, MELTONS, &c., for Morning Suits.
HOME SPUN, FRIEZE, BEAVER, &c., for Ulsters.
SUPERFINE BEAVER, &c., for Light Overcoats.

HOME SPUN TWEEDS and ANGOLA, for Suits and Trousers.
EXTRA THIN TWEEDS and ANGOLA, for Summer Suits and Trousers.

BLACK, BLUE, and COLOURED SERGES, for Suits.

CORDS, STOCKINETTES and CASSIMERES, for Riding Trousers.

UNIFORMS, LACE, BUTTONS, &c., for H. M. Navy and U. S. Navy.

LAWN TENNIS SETS.

LADIES' GARDEN TOOLS.

VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS.

CORE'S GOLDEN CLOUD TOBACCO.

Very Fine FRESH APPLES, for Box or per Dozen.

BASS'S DRAUGHT ALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, September 3, 1878.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

The Steamship "KWANTUNG," Capt. PUNCHARD, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 6th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

Hongkong, October 3, 1878.

FOR SWATOW.

The Steamship "OLYMPIA" will leave this for the above Port on SUNDAY, the 6th Instant, at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

KWOK ACEHONG.

Hongkong, October 4, 1878.

FOR SINGAPORE, PORT DARWIN,

BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.

(Calling off the usual Coast Ports, and

taking through Cargo and Passengers for New Zealand.)

The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer "BOWEN" will be despatched as above on or about

MONDAY, the 7th October, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Hongkong, September 26, 1878.

FOR LONDON.

The "Hall" Line Steamer "SPEAKE HALL,"

2,700 Tons Register, BRAND, Master, will be despatched as above on

MONDAY, the 7th October, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BIRLEY & CO., Agents.

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Mails.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE
GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA,
BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDJ-
TERANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-
AMPTON, AND LONDON, VIA
BOMBAY,

ALSO

BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
"HINDOSTAN," Captain N. W. HASEL-
WOOD, will leave this on THURSDAY, the
16th October, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. LIND, Superintendent.
Hongkong, September 23, 1878. oc10

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer "CITY-OF-
TOKIO" will be despatched for San
Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY,
the 16th October, at Noon, taking
Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the
United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and
Inland Cities of the United States via Over-
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central
and South America, by the Company's and
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

On Through PASSAGES to EUROPE,
a REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER
CENT from Regular Rates is granted to
OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY,
AND MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL AND
CONSULAR SERVICES IN COMMISSION.

Freight will be received on board until
6 p.m. of 14th October. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's
Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 2, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, September 20, 1878. oc15

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARIETTES,
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE,
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSEILLES;

ALSO,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CAL-
CUTTA AND BOMBAY.

ON THURSDAY, the 17th October
1878, at Noon, the Company's
S. S. TIGRE, Commandant LORNIER
with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIES
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the
above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and
accepted in transit through Marseilles for
the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until
Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until
4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m.
on the 16th October, 1878. (Parcels are
not to be sent on board; they must be left
at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.

H. DU POUHEY,
Agent.

Hongkong, October 1, 1878. oc17

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL

UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "OCEANIC" will be despatched
for San Francisco via Yokohama
on FRIDAY, the 1st November, at 3 p.m.,
taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan,
the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on board until
4 p.m. of the 31st October. PARCEL
PACKAGES will be received at the Office
until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages
should be marked to address in full; value
of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PAS-
SENGER TICKETS.

For further information as to Freight
on Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 3, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMBRY, Agent.

Hongkong, October 2, 1878. oc18

To Let.

TO LET.
HOUSE No. 9, Queen's Road Central,
with Godowns attached.
House No. 7, Caine Road, occupied by
The Hon. CECIL SMITH.
House No. 4, Seymour Terrace.
House No. 7, Zetland Street, at present
occupied by Mr. HEUERMANN.

DAVID SASOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, October 2, 1878.

TO LET.

THREE OFFICES, in Club Chambers.
The BUNGALOW, No. 2, Shelley
Street.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, September 10, 1878.

TO LET.

IN the Houses on MARINE LOT 65,
formerly known as the Blue Houses,
situate on Praya East.

FIRST FLOOR and BASEMENT of
No. 2, Praya East, either separately, or
together, as required, with immediate pos-
session.

HOUSE No. 8, Praya East. The whole
House or in Flats, with
immediate possession.

As also,

SIX SPACIOUS ROOMS, with Cor-
ridors and Out-houses in the DWELLING
HOUSE, to the Eastward of the Pier at
Wanchai. These may be had in Apart-
ments of Two or Three Rooms to suit con-
venience. Fine spacious Verandah looking
on the Harbour. Immediate Possession.

TO LET.

FIRST CLASS GRANITE GODDOWNS,
attached to Blue Houses at Wanchai,
MARINE LOT 65.

For further particulars apply to

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, August 15, 1878.

TO BE LET.

TWO Excellent STONE-FLOORED
GODDOWNS, on Marine Lot No. 10,
Praya Central.

Apply to

TURNER & Co.

Hongkong, August 1, 1878.

Notices to Consignees.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. "Arravon Apcor," Captain A. B.
MACTAIGE, having arrived from the
above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her
are requested to send in their Bills of
Lading to the Undersigned for counter-
signature, and to take immediate delivery
of their Goods.

Cargo impeding her discharge will be at-
tached and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.

DAVID SASOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, October 3, 1878. oc10

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARIETTES.

S. B. YANGTSE.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNNEES of Cargo per S. S.
India, from London, in connection
with the above Steamer, are hereby
informed that their Goods are being
landed and stored at their risk at the Com-
pany's Godowns, whence delivery may be
obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on,
unless intimation is received from the Com-
signees, before To-day, the 30th Inst., at
11 a.m., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
the Undersigned.

Goods remaining undelivered after MON-
DAY, the 7th October, at Noon, will be
subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUHEY,
Agent.

Hongkong, September 30, 1878. oc07

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant In-
surance at current rates.

MECHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1878.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents in Hongkong for the above-
named Company, are prepared to Grant
POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings or
on Goods to the extent of \$60,000, at the
usual Rates, subject to an immediate Dis-
count of 20 per cent.

Attention is invited to a considerable
reduction in Premium for Life Insurance in
China.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, August 13, 1878.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against FIRE to the extent of
\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents,

Hongkong, January 1, 1878.

INSURANCES.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1878.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL \$2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared to
grant Policies against FIRE to the
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or
on Merchandise in the same, at the
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1878.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
POLICIES against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms
and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurance will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE
SOCIETY OF THE
UNITED STATES.

HENRY B. HYDE, President.

J. W. ALEXANDER, Vice-President.

SAMUEL BORROWE, Secretary.

A. A. HAYES, Jr., General Manager, for
China and Japan.PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
120, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Assets.....\$31,700,000

Surplus.....\$ 5,600,000

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents in Hongkong, China, for the
above Company, are prepared to Accept
Risks at greatly reduced rates and upon
terms very favourable to the assured.

For full information and particulars
apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 21, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.
In accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits
are distributed annually to Contributors,
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premium contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1878.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

of

His Majesty King George the First,

A. D.

The Canton Authorities are treating the present Governor's demand for the release of Mr Kwok Acheong's Son, whose family have always claimed English protection on account of the valuable services rendered in 1840. This matter is talked of daily among the well-to-do Chinese, and I know many would publicly protest to H. E. but they dare not on account of their families on the mainland—who would suffer.

This persecution of Mr Acheong's Son is a very serious matter to the Chinese Community, they believing they would be protected by the English Government; and I am positive that had such a matter taken place in Sir R. G. Mc Donnell's time the mandarins would not have kept him 24 hours, they having reason to know his determination of character—and likewise his utter contempt for anything like a suppliant policy to the Chinese Authorities. Sir Brooke Robertson had his nerves shaken when he had to inform the Canton Authorities that if a certain Mandarin was caught in Hong-kong waters molesting the junks, he would be treated as a pirate and hanged.

Yours,

F. P.

China.

AMoy.

(Gazette.)

The five subscription griffins arrived this morning (Sept 30th) per City of Santiago, as well as a pony called "Patrician." An old Amoy sport writes in glowing terms of the griffins, and reports them to be in excellent condition. The drawing will take place to-day at half-past five.

A sampan-man employed on board the British barque *Retriever* set himself on fire during the night of Friday last, and has since died of the injuries he sustained. The ship's galley was also set in flames at the same time.

The British steamer *Merionethshire*, left yesterday (Oct. 1st) for New York via Singapore. Dr. Silvester and Troup were passengers by the said steamer.

We learn from Chinese sources that sixteen Canton thieves arrived here the other day from Hong-kong in the steamer *Emeralda*.

SHANGHAI.

(Courier.)

We have it on good authority that the line of railway projected in connection with the Kai Ping mining scheme—an account of which appeared in our columns some time since—will be proceeded with at once. The route is now being surveyed. The Chinese High Authorities are all agreed in a determination to adopt railways as soon as possible, but they are also agreed not to raise foreign loans for the purpose, to employ a minimum amount of foreign labour both skilled and unskilled, and to have nothing to do with foreign hongs in Shanghai.

A swarm of bees set out yesterday morning (Sept 29th) and finding the windows of a chapel in the foreign quarter all open, entered just as the congregation (Chinese) were assembling, whom they outnumbered myriads to one. Pulpit and pews, or in this case benches, united in an effort to drive them out through the windows, and a good many were disposed of in this for a moment, but for a moment only, for they came in at another window. At last, unable to fight it out longer, the worshippers abandoned the chapel in despair, the little busy bees remaining in undisputed possession.

The Annual Report of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company for the year ending August last has just been presented to the shareholders. A dividend of 5 per cent is declared on the ordinary stock. This absorbs Tls. 37,000, but the credit balance of Tls. 11,000 from last year is swallowed up, and a debit balance of Tls. 19,000 carried to next year. The Company claims the possession of 31 steamers instead of 28 last year, and the value of the fleet, after writing off the *Houqua* in full, is represented to be over Tls. 100,000 more than it was twelve months ago. The report is a singular one, and well worthy of perusal; the accounts, compared with last year's, are very instructive.

(News.)

Reports still keep coming to hand of the destructive violence of the late gales at sea. From the shipping reports which have already appeared in our columns, it would appear that there were two typhoons—one which spent its fury on the 16th and 17th inst., between the Loochoo and Bushi Islands, and another in which the *Toku Meru* and several coasting steamers were involved on the 18th and 19th inst. In addition to what we have already published, we have to add that the barque *Staghound*, bound from Peter Sound, Columbia, to this port, encountered the heaviest part of the typhoon on the 17th inst., during which she lost her rudder, and was otherwise damaged to such an extent that she narrowly escaped being waterlogged. The barque *Star Queen* from Singapore to Amoy and thence to Shanghai was at the mercy of the gale about 180 miles from the Barron Islands, and was partly dismasted. A detailed report from these two vessels we were unable to obtain yesterday (Sept 29th), but hope to do so to day. The *Silver Eagle* experienced the gale on the 17th and 18th inst., but sustained no damage. The *John Nicholson*, from Sydney, arrived yesterday, and it was reported that she had rough weather outside, but escaped the great violence of both the typhoons.

It is evident there is such a strong squadron of H. M. S. men-of-war anchored in the Wangpoo as to be seen at the present date. Their names are as follow:—*Vigilant*, 2 guns, paddle dispatch vessel, Lieutenant and Commander W. M. Amesley; bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Charles E. Hillyar, C.B.; *Charybdis*, 17 guns, wooden corvette, 1,000 tons, Captain C. F. Hotman; *Nasau*, 4 guns, surveying vessel, 750 tons, horse-power, Captain R. H. Napier; *Grover*, double screw gun-vessel, 554 tons, 120 horse-power, Commander Chas. E. D. Wilcox; *Borneo*, 4 guns, double screw gun-vessel, 554 tons, 120 horse-power, Commander J. S. Eaton; *Merlin*, 4 guns, screw gunboat, 455 tons, 887 horse-power (indicated), Lieutenant and Commander William M. Carey (goes to Chaco to relieve *Sheldrake*, same class of vessel, Lieutenant and Commander J. B. Hayes). The cause of so many vessels being here together arises solely from the accident of their happening to meet while reliving stations, and changing them. The Commander-in-chief is on his way home, and will resign command to Vice-Admiral R. Coote, C.B., at Singapore, in November. The *Nasau*, surveying vessel, will shortly proceed to Hong-kong.

Under the head of Naval news, the *Nasau*,

saki *Rising Sun* says H. M. S. *Sylvia* arrived at the port from the Goto Islands on the 16th inst. H. M. S. *Vigilant* from Yokohama on the 20th, and the *Audacious* and *Magic* from Vladivostok on the 22nd. The *Egeria* came in from Hakodate on the same day. There are now seven English men-of-war in harbour, but it is expected that with the departure of the Admiral most of those now in port will receive orders for elsewhere, and that the *Egeria* alone will remain in Nagasaki. The iron *Iron Duke* is expected to arrive at Singapore about the 1st of November, and in the meantime the present flagship will go into dock at Hong-kong previous to her return to England. H. M. S. *Vadnik* arrived from Novorossky on the 16th inst.

The Straits.

(Singapore Daily Times.)

An incident of a somewhat alarming character took place on Thursday night. It appears that the python (that, we believe, is the correct scientific name, boa constrictor being confined to South America) some 24 feet long by 11 inches in girth, which was caught alive by two Malays a short time ago and brought into town, and bought for and presented to the Museum, was placed in a rattan cage in the operating room of the Museum pending deliberations as to the most humane means of killing it, with a view to preserve its carcass intact for exhibition at the Museum. While the Curator, however, deliberated, his or her snakeship contrived to escape; during the night, not only from its rattan prison of an opening only 14 inches in width, but from the room, where a man was sleeping at the time, and it has not since been seen or heard of. Traces of its trail were found in the Raffles School garden on Friday morning. No black or yellow babies have yet disappeared, but the denizens of populous Campung Glam must feel rather uncomfortable at the notion of a python 24 feet long prowling about in their midst. It is, however, more than probable it has found its way somehow—instinctively to its native jungle.

A PLAY IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The chief attraction of this period of the evening, and one to which even supper and dancing, roast pig and polka must yield in Malay estimation, is to be found out of doors, on the village square, not far from the church and the captain's own house. It is a spacious booth, the framework of bamboo, gaily draped and festooned with cloth white and red, and surmounted by flags; within is a raised stage, side-scenes, and curtains, the whole brilliantly lighted up, and open in front to the admiring crowd that will stand here and gaze for hours on either side, reaching to some distance, rows of improvised boxes and seats, tier above tier, theatre fashion, and hung with bright colours, give the more "fashionable" spectators view on the central stage. But boxes, seats, standing-room, all are gratis to-night, when the village itself defrays the expenses of the common amusement. The drama is a Malay one, and the characters numerous: kings, queens, chieftains, damsels, grave counsellors, nobles, soldiers, and so forth, in the gayest dresses of Malayan type. The plot is generally an adaptation of some Biblical story, that of David and Jonathan being the most often selected, sometimes it is taken from the Hagiology; occasionally from semi-historical records of wars and reigns. The dialogue is common in verse; the acting more energetic than Hamlet might have approved; the music, abundantly bestowed as accompaniment, tolerable. But whatever the theme, two characters, peculiar in their mode of adaptation to the Malay drama, are never wanting. One is a quaintly attired buffoon, who the whole play throughout, and in the midst of the most serious or pathetic scenes, suddenly cuts in from time to time, now addressing the actors and actresses—the latter are most often, as on the old English stage, lads in female dress—with some absurd counterfeiting of their own speeches and gestures, now mimicking them in a sort of stage-aside for the benefit of the audience; and thus, in rude fashion, supplying that side current of the comedy of human life, keeping pace with its tragedy, which the skill of Shakespeare never fails to present personified in the Stephanos and Pompeys, the nurses and clowns of his noblest dramas. I should add that the Malay buffoon is very rarely coarse, never indecent, in his licence. The other character is the prompter, not studiously unseen and unheard by the audience as with us, but patent to all on the mid-stage, and reciting in a loud voice every sentence of the play, to be repeated after him with appropriate action by the characters themselves. The length of the performance, never under three hours, sometimes extends over as many successive nights, nor seems to tire the spectators. *Cornhill Magazine.*

ABOUT SARDINES.

The catch of sardines in France this season will be larger, it is said; than it has been for many years, the little fish being unusually abundant in French waters. From their name, it is often thought that they are taken of Sardinia, whence the chief supply originally came, though for a long while they have been mainly caught on the coasts of Brittany (Bruges), where thousands of men, women and children are employed in the business. Many families have lived by the fishery for generations, and they and their labors are always objects of interest to strangers visiting the picturesque province. Their vessels are generally of eight to ten tons each, and have a crew of six to twelve persons, who go six to nine miles from land, and when they see their prey they spread their gill-nets, scattering them but consisting of eggs and flesh of cod, mackerel and other fish, and soon haul them in in quantities. Some are salted on board, but most of them are carried ashore, the best, selected and their heads cut off, are well washed and sprinkled with fine salt. A few hours later they are arranged in almost perpendicular rows on frames, and these are immersed again and again in the best boiling (olive) oil. When sufficiently cured, the oil is drained off on zinc-covered tables sloping toward a central groove, through which the oil runs into a vessel for the purpose. The fish are then packed in the small tin boxes so well known to consumers, by women and children, sitting around the tables, and when packed, are filled up with fresh oil, and soldered down by men. The boxes are next put in an iron basket and plunged into a covered boiler of water and boiled from half an hour to an hour and a half, according to their size. After drying, labeling and packing in

wooden cases, they are ready for shipment. It is interesting to observe the industry, skill and economy of the Breton fisherfolk, who, though somewhat rude, are sturdy, hardy, independent, and as unlike the typical French as any people of the same nationality can well be. They are so thrifty and energetic that many of them have gained what is to them a handsome independence, and they deserve it richly.

BALLOONS IN WARFARE.

The employment of balloons in warfare is once more engaging the attention of the authorities, and a series of experiments are to be carried out at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, by Captain Templar, under the supervision of the Royal Engineers. During the last few years several plans have been tried for meeting the requirements of the service, one being a steering apparatus, by which it was hoped that a balloon could be guided in any direction required, and another a huge balloon inflated by hot air, the special recommendation of which was that the heat could be readily generated by paraffin oil in the field, where gas could not be obtainable. The steering apparatus failed altogether, and the hot-air bag was condemned after a lengthened course of trials, partly because it did not possess the lifting power required to raise two men 200 yards, and partly because of the danger attending its large paraffin lamp. Captain Templar will try a new description of gas, which is described as exceedingly buoyant and readily manufactured out of portable materials, which could be carried with the Engineer train. The first experiment is proposed to be a two days' expedition with a balloon ascending from the Royal Arsenal the object being to prove that the gas does not diminish nor deteriorate, and subsequent trials will be made with captive balloons to ascertain the practicability of using them with an army in order to take observations of an enemy's position and movements.

WHAT VOICES INDICATE.

They are light, quick surface voices that involuntarily seem to utter the saying, "I won't do to tie to." The man's words may assure you of his strength of purpose and reliability, yet his tone contradicts his speech.

There are low, deep, strong voices, where the words seem ground out as if the man owed humanity a grudge and meant to say some day. The man's opponent may tremble and his friends may trust his strength of purpose and his ability to act.

There is the coarse, boisterous, dictatorial tone, invariably adopted by vulgar persons, who have not sufficient cultivation to understand their own significance.

There is the incredulous tone, that is full of a covert sneer, or a secret "you can't do me, sir," intonation.

There is a winning, beseeching voice that says "sympathetic" as plainly as if it had uttered the word. It coaxes and flatters you; its words say, "I love you; I admire you; you are everything that you should be."

Then there is the tender, musical, compassionate voice that sometimes goes with sharp features, but always with genuine benevolence.

If you are full of affection and pretence your voice proclaims it.

If you are full of honest strength and purity, your voice proclaims it.

If you are cold and calm and firm and persistent, or fickle and foolish and deceptive, your voice will be equally truthful.

You cannot change your voice from a natural to an unnatural tone without its being known that you are so doing. *Boston Transcript.*

MAD STONES.

"This is the greatest curiosity in my whole collection," said Prof. Worth. The place was Worth's Museum, on Woodward avenue, Detroit, and the person addressed was a reporter. The professor held in his hand a flattened circle of stone about three inches in diameter and an inch and a half thick, in shape resembling a good-sized biscuit with the top and bottom scooped out. The color was a dirty red, and it weighed about three-quarters of a pound. The reporter shook it in his hand, looked it all over intently but could not see anything very curious about it.

"No idea what it is? Well, sir, that is the famous Virginia mad-stone. It has been applied in numerous cases of poisoning from dog and snake bites, and has invariably cured the victim. This one has a known record of eighty years. C. H. Aron of Virginia got it from the Indians, and when he died it came into the possession of his son, George Aron, who presented it to his family physician, Dr. L. L. Alexander of Spring Hill, Henry county, Tennessee, in gratitude for past services. The doctor was attending lectures at the University at Louisville, Kentucky, when I learned that he had the mad-stone. After four interviews he finally consented to sell it to me, and it is now the leading curiosity in my museum.

"Did you ever cure anybody with it?" "Yes, sir, two cases—a man and a boy in St. Louis, Missouri. Last year, while exhibiting on Fifth street, they were both bitten by mad dogs. I first punctured the place where they were bitten with these needles. (Here the professor held up a bunch of eighteen needles stuck through a cork.) Then, having previously put the stones in a bath of milk and water, I applied it to the wound. It adhered immediately and stuck so fast that it hung to the flesh without any support. In a few minutes the milk on the surface of the stone turned green as verdigris, and emitted a repulsive odor. After being saturated with the virus it came off, when I put it in another bath of milk and water, and it discharged the poison. Then I put it on again, and repeated the process several times till the virus was all extracted, and the patient removed from danger."

"Are there many more of these mad-stones?" asked the reporter.

"There are eighteen known to be owned by different persons in the United States. The most famous is the Turner Evans mad-stone, which is owned by a farmer of that name who lives near Anamosa, Iowa. It has been in his family for about 180 years, having been handed down from father to son for four generations. The stone has been applied over 700 times, and in every case was successful. It has been applied to horses, cattle and human beings. There is one owned by a man in Lincoln, Kansas. I forgot his name, but everybody about there has heard of it and knows the owner."

"Now, Lizzie—"

"Look here, Fred! I've had over twenty-five slight rashes this winter, thanks to you and my other gentlemen friends."

"But, Lizzie darling, do you love me?"

"Will you be my wife?"

"Your wife, Fred! Of all things, no!"

No, indeed, nor any one else's."

"Lizzie, what do you mean?"

"Just what I say, Fred. I've two married sisters."

"Certainly I and Mrs. Hopkins and Mrs. Skinner have very good husbands I believe."

"So people say but I wouldn't like to stand in either Mary's or Nellie's shoes; that's all."

"Lizzie, you astonish me."

"Look here, Fred! I've had over twenty-five slight rashes this winter, thanks to you and my other gentlemen friends."

Fred winced a little here, whether at the remembrance of that singular livery-bill, or the idea of Lizzie's alighting with her other gentleman friends, I cannot positively say.

"How many do you think my sisters have had? Not the sign of a case, either of them. Such pretty girls as Mary and Nellie were, I'd say."

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Portfolio.

A LEGEND OF PHRYGIA.

Zens, greatest of immortals
Who on Olympus sit, their ivory brows
With ichor sprinkled, beings who carouse
In halls whose rainbow portals
Are closed to those of mortal birth—
Zens, tired of incense that had failed to please,
Weary of prayers of men, and bended knee,
With Hermes for attendant, came to earth.

The Thunder doffed his glory,
His port majestic laid aside, his crown
Changed for a cap, and dropping noisily down
To Phrygia—so the story—
Put on a beggar's seeming then;
White-haired, and blind, and suffering much,
And led by Hermes, who assumed a crutch,
The blind and lame asked charity from men.

Where shepherd's locks attended,
Or in the vales, or on the grassy sides
Of hills that gently rose where swiftly glides
The Sangarius silvery splendid—
Not of the boors, but of each lord.
Who, in the palaces that lofty rose,
On tree-decked knolls, took comfort and repose—

Coin, food, or shelter, humbly they implored,

Through fertile valleys wending
Their tedious journey, at each palace gate
Their suit presenting to the rich and great,
In abject manner bending,
But still repulsed with pride and scorn,
Nor food nor shelter finding on their road,
And not an obolus on them bestowed,
The nightingal found them hungered and forlorn.

At length of travel weary,
They came to where a shepherd poor and old,
Having panned a fleasy charge within the fold,

Sought, with a spirit cheery,
His hut, low-walled, low-roofed, low-door-ed—

Philemon named; he pitied much the twain
Who seemed to drag their way with grief
and pain,

And sought relief which he could ill afford.

Yet, with a welcome glowing,
He bade them enter, made his Baulkis stir,
And food prepare for them, and him, and her,

Such as he had bestowing;
Then when the frugal meal was o'er,
Talked cheerfully before the crackling fire,
And when for rest his guests expressed de-

sire,
Gave them the only bed, and sought the floor.

That night a tempest raging
Shook the mean but until it trembled to
Its poor foundation; fiercer yet it blew,
As though the winds were waging

A battle over hill and plain;
Flashes of lightning there continuous blazed,
And peal on peal of thunder men amazed,
While poured in one unceasing flood the rain.

Philemon, restless pacing
The earthen floor, but gently lest he'd rouse
His wearied guests who slept with placid brows

Whereon there showed no tracing
Of aught save still and dreamless sleep,
Said there to Baulkis. "These good men
must be

Who slumber so profound and dreamlessly,
When all the winds this hurly-burly keep."

Next morn the sun rose blazing,
And with the sun both hosts and guests
arose,
And these prepared the morning meal for those,

When lo! a sight amazing!
Where hills and valleys stood before
A stretch of water spread in wide expanse—
A grass-framed lake of silver met the glance,
Meadow, and vale, and forest, there no more.

The wrath of Zens swift falling
Had overwhelmed the heartless in a night;
The shepherd pair stood trembling at the sight

Mysterious appalling;
When lo! in the air the roof uprose,
The mean room widened to a spacious hall,
To lofty height aspired the cottage wall,
And ice-like fretwork on the ceiling froze.

The wide hall brightening,
Celestial glory on the place was shed;
Zens stood revealed; around his sovereign head

Tresses of waving lightning:
And then the god, with look benign,
Spake, as with reverent awe they bent the knee—

"This one time but my temple hence shall be,
And ye remain the guardians of the shrine.

"If otherwise your needing,
A life of quiet ease and rights great,
Or doubtful honors of a high estate,
Or length of years exceeding,
Freely demand it now of me."

Answered Philemon, "Toil, not ease is best,
But grant we pass together to our rest."

Zens, vanishing replied, "So let it be!"

Long years the couple tended

The temple grand, and kept the fire alight
Upon the inner altar, till one night
Their labor was suspended.

They disappeared, and ne'er were traced;

But at the temple-door there sudden grew

Two gnarly, mossy, gray-barked trees of yew,
With boughs and branches closely interlaced.

—Thomas Dunn English.

MR. SIMPKINS' DOWNFALL.

(*New York Times*)

Man is the only animal that wears short spurs. This is not only a more accurate definition than any hitherto devised by scientific persons, but it shows the superiority of man to all other animals, and ought to have even more effect in humbling our wicked pride than has the famous story of the little girl who was excessively proud of her silk dress until she was told that it was spun, woven, cut out, made up, and trimmed by a loathsome worm.

The great trouble with the short socks is that it will not keep its place. There being nothing whatever to hold it, the force of gravitation necessarily drags it down about the ankle. This causes an amount of misery which is appalling. There is no man, who can feel any confidence in his socks. Whether he is walking or sitting, he knows that his socks are slowly but surely slipping down. Garters being out of the question, since the shortness of the sock does not permit a garter to be placed in a position where it will not slip, there is absolutely no remedy for what we may justly call the giant's evil of the age.

and mucilage have both been tried by desperate men, but they have proved useless, and have merely added to the misery of the user. In these circumstances there is nothing left for man to do except to bear the sock in silence, or to boldly cast it aside and adopt the full-grown stocking.

The latter alternative was recently chosen by that eloquent but unfortunate clergyman, Rev. Charles Simpkins, of Westbridge Pennsylvania. Previous to the catastrophe which lately overtook him, the Church did not possess a more popular and promising young clergyman. He could repeat the opening exhortation all the way from "Dearly beloved" to "forgiveness for the same" without once pausing for breath, and it has been asserted that he could monotone the entire Apostles' Creed while breathing only three times. As he was unmarried, and not yet twenty-seven years old, he was regarded with peculiar reverence by the unmarried ladies of his parish, and he received more annual tithes than any other clergyman in the United States.

Neatness was one of the distinguishing characteristics of Mr. Simpkins, and there are probably few men who have suffered more keenly from short socks. When walking through the village, he was in continual dread lest his socks should descend into public view, and even while preaching his most eloquent sermons, the perspiration would gather on his brow as he felt that one of his socks was gradually slipping down. This wore upon him to such extent that his massive intellect threatened to totter, and on the morning of the eighty-first Sunday after Trinity he deliberately paused, after remarking "here endeth"—and stooped down to repair damages. That night he resolved that vigorous measures must be taken, and he accordingly wrote a confidential letter to his sister's husband, who resided in this city, and enclosed the necessary measurements. Shortly afterward he received, ostensibly from the husband, but really from the affectionate sister, two dozen pairs of Balbriggan hose, together with a pair of scarlet elastic an inch in width, and of precisely the right size.

As soon as Mr. Simpkins had learned by repeated experiment how to wear the scarlet appliances, his spirit began to rise.

He had them enter, made his Baulkis stir, and food prepare for them, and him, and her,

Such as he had bestowing;

Then when the frugal meal was o'er,

Talked cheerfully before the crackling fire,

And when for rest his guests expressed de-

sire,

Gave them the only bed, and sought the floor.

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and mucilage have both been tried by desperate men, but they have proved useless, and have merely added to the misery of the user. In these circumstances there is nothing left for man to do except to bear the sock in silence, or to boldly cast it aside and adopt the full-grown stocking.

Nothing could have been more edifying than the assiduity with which he applied himself to his new vocation and to the acquisition of the innumerable detail necessary to the successful practice of an accomplished burglar.

A certain natural adaptability is necessary in the aspirant to whatever pursuit or profession, and as the boy Brumby could wriggle himself through small apertures, take intelligent note of jeweller's shops, and walk about with the soft, stealthy steps of a cat, he was possessed to an admirable degree of those essentials indispensable in the profession he had so wisely selected.

"There's a good future before you, my boy, if you mind yourself," concluded his preceptor, after the first lecture on the science of burglary; "lots of money and little work, except sometimes 'nights; and you won't mind a little night work."

"Not a bit," exclaimed the hopeful apprentice; "I like night work, if anything."

"You'll get a little pocket-money in the beginning," continued the preceptor; "just enough to buy you some rum and tobacco; but you can't have much, because it might get you into bad company."

"But the Bull Pup has lots o' money, and he's no older nor I am," observed the precocious Brumby.

"Yes, but the Bull Pup is a year in the bushes," returned his preceptor; "and, besides, the lad is clever and industrious; for when there's no work to do at night he goes out in the day and nips a hawker here and there, and pinches a watch, and takes odds and ends from the shop-door. You couldn't do better than catch up with the Pup until you get acquainted with your own business; but I wouldn't advise you to stick to the hawker business, for there's no money in it, and we never countenance it in our branch of the profession."

When next we hear of Brumby he is a convict in Sydney, at the ripe age of twenty-one—an item in the cargo of felons that had just landed; and the governor of Sydney jail, himself an ex-convict, was taking stock of the human merchandise in the prison-yard.

"Got jugged for pinching—a ticker, I suppose," observed the governor, as he confronted the worthy Brumby.

"Never pinched a ticker since I was a 'prentice," roared our hero, throwing back the insult with dignified scorn.

"Hawker," perhaps?" blared the governor.

"Hawker!" retorted the other; "I robbed like a man, and didn't sneak like a kid."

"That's right, that's right, my son," said Mr. Ironhart. "No harm in asking you know, Got any marks on yer body to know you by?"

"Only mole on my arm," replied Brumby.

"Show me the mole, my son."

Brumby bared his arm.

"Not big enough, my son. We want a good big mark on the body. Have you any objection to a mark on the body, my son? No objection, you say? That's good."

The teacher had discovered his misfortune, but what was his horror and amazement when, with every appearance of anger, she demanded that he should "hand her that" instantly. He was so astonished at her evident desire to make sport of him that he did not dare to answer her, but put the disputed article in his pocket and walked away. Whereupon the teacher burst into tears and informed her confidential friends that Mr. Simpkins had had the inconceivable audacity to steal one of her—in fact, her private property.

The scandal spread rapidly and widely, and grew as rapidly as it spread. At the end of half an hour every lad at the picnic had cut the clergyman in the most marked manner. Burning with shame and indignation, he forgot to repair the deficiencies of his toilet, and went home feeling rather more crestfallen than did the prophet Daniel when he found that the lions would not recognize his existence. It was not until he was on the point of seeking a sleepless pillow that he discovered that both his scarlet elastic were in their proper place, while the one which he had picked up at the picnic lay on his table. The full horror of his situation flashed upon him. The teacher had really dropped a scarlet elastic, and he had seized it under the impression that it was his own.

The teacher hopedlessness of ever making any satisfactory explanation of the affair was only too apparent. Early the next morning Mr. Simpkins fled from Westbridge to a ruined home. The fatal articles which had caused his downfall he left behind him, and they teach with mirth but powerful eloquence the lesson that we should bear the socks we have, and never dream of flying to stockings, of which we know nothing except by hearsay.

—THE CONVICT LET LOOSE.

San Francisco, like ancient Rome, was founded by adventurers, and, like the city on the Tiber, it had had startling episodes. But not even in ancient Rome, or anywhere else in the civilized or uncivilized world was witnessed such an agglomeration of nationalities—of civilized, barbarian, and semi-savage races—as was here in San Francisco—in the days of forty-nine. Adventurers from all parts of the world were attracted hither by the discovery of gold. Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and Polynesia, as well as the Atlantic States, had each sent hither its representative adventures. But the object aimed at here is not to give a history of these nationalities, but to trace the operations of some of the Australian convicts, or "Sydney ducks" as they were called.

These "expatriates" or emancipated convicts, were the refuse of conviction itself, and among the "Sydney ducks" could be found the typical London pickpocket, volatile, sly, and expert; the Manchester "mugman," sent out for circulating base coin; the Birmingham "crackman," heavy and brutal, transported for burglary; the Liverpool pugilist, who had killed his man for which fashionable sport he was rewarded with seven years' transportation; and among the ladies, might have been found the Dublin "shoplifter," the dexterous and cleverest of her profession anywhere in the world.

Brumby was a representative "Sydney duck." He was squat, stout, and forty ball-necked and bullet-headed, with face as round as a full moon, and red as a cherry. His lips were thin, and seemed glued to his teeth, which were short and close, and as white as a bandage. At an early age he

was bound to a coppersmith, but disliking the drudgery of mechanical labor, for the boy was ambitious, he slipped his fetters, and bound himself to the more dashing profession of burglary.

Nothing could have been more edifying than the assiduity with which he applied himself to his new vocation and to the acquisition of the innumerable detail necessary to the successful practice of an accomplished burglar.

A certain natural adaptability is necessary in the aspirant to whatever pursuit or profession, and as the boy Brumby could wriggle himself through small apertures, take intelligent note of jeweller's shops, and walk about with the soft, stealthy steps of a cat, he was possessed to an admirable degree of those essentials indispensable in the profession he had so wisely selected.

"There's a good future before you, my boy, if you mind yourself," concluded his preceptor, after the first lecture on the science of burglary; "lots of money and little work, except sometimes 'nights; and you won't mind a little night work."

"Not a bit," exclaimed the hopeful apprentice; "I like night work, if anything."

"You'll get a little pocket-money in the beginning," continued the preceptor; "just enough to buy you some rum and tobacco; but you can't have much, because it might get you into bad company."

"But the Bull Pup has lots o' money, and he's no older nor I am," observed the precocious Brumby.

"Yes, but the Bull Pup is a year in the bushes," returned his preceptor; "and, besides, the lad is clever and industrious; for when there's no work to do at night he goes out in the day and nips a hawker here and there, and pinches a watch, and takes odds and ends from the shop-door. You couldn't do better than catch up with the Pup until you get acquainted with your own business; but I wouldn't advise you to stick to the hawker business, for there's no money in it, and we never countenance it in our branch of the profession."

When Brumby arrived in 1849, the present proud metropolis of the Pacific Coast, with its population of 400,000, was a mere village, and a dirty one at that. Brumby was disgusted and thought of going back to his old haunts in Sydney, but he changed his mind and went to the mines. As he had years ago forsworn hard work, he and his pals started the laudable enterprise of stealing wash-dirt from the miners during the dark hours of night and crudging it out by day. At this work they used to not be a hundred dollars a day each, and Brumby was now promoted to be flogged in which capacity he remained till the expiration of his sentence. Then he set up a low boarding-house in Sydney, where he acted as "fence" to burglars until the discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill, when he and some chosen confederates favored Americans with their presence in San Francisco.

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Intimations.

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.**
Nine Pairs Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
POULTRY MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
YARNS MOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
PREPARED SOUPS, IN TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,
PRESERVED CHEESE,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storkeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars they should invariably be destroyed when empty. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of *Crosse & Blackwell* on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.**

REMOVAL NOTICE.

**PELLATT & CO.,
FALCON GLASS WORKS, LONDON.**
Respectfully inform their Friends and the Public that they have removed to their

**NEW SHOW ROOMS & OFFICES,
17, ST. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE
CIRCUS, where may be seen samples of
every description of**

**TABLE GLASS, for household use, Regiments
Bottles, Hotels, Confectioners, Ships' Cabins,
etc., also**

CHANDELIERS, for Gas, Kerosene or Candles.

**CHINA AND STONEWARE, for Breakfast, Dinner,
Dessert and Tea Service.**

**CHEMICAL GLASSWARE, Steam Gauges,
etc., &c.**

**ELECTROPLATE, LINENS, CLOKS,
LADIES', and all MESS and HOTEL
requisites.**

* All orders must be accompanied by a remittance of London reference and addressed to the Office.

17, ST. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON.
PELLATT & CO., Glass Manufacturers.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Long experience has proved these famous remedies to be most effectual in curing either the dangerous maladies or the slighter complaints which are more particularly incidental to the life of a minor, or to those living in the heat.

Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system against those evils which so often beset the human race, viz.—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, and cholera.

These Medicines may be obtained from all respectable Druggists and Store-keepers throughout the civilised world, with directions for use in almost every language.

They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Holloway, 533, Oxford Street, London.

* Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

In the most effectual remedy for old sores, wounds, ulcers, rheumatism, and skin diseases; in fact, where used in a strong, active, and invigorating ointment, it never fails to cure alike deep and superficial ailments.

These Medicines may be obtained from all respectable Druggists and Store-keepers throughout the civilised world, with directions for use in almost every language.

They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Holloway, 533, Oxford Street, London.

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HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA
EXHIBITION, 1876."

OAKEY'S
WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINE, INEL, RUBBER AND BUFF
COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS., AND IS
CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL
TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 10. EACH AND TINS,
60. 125. 150 AND 175.

OAKEY'S
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PERFECT PROTECTION IN CLEANSING AND INJURY TO
THE KNIFE. OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

OAKEY'S
SILVERSMITHS SOAP

INDIA RUBBER, CHAMOIS, FOR CLEANSING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRIC
PLATE, PLATE GLASS, ETC. TABLETS 10. EACH.

OAKEY'S
WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

IN SOLID BLOCKS—10. 12. 14. 16. EACH, & 10. BOXES.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF
WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

10. 12. 14. 16. EACH, & 10. BOXES.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING, same as in Daily
China Mail.

Intimations.

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever,
Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.
**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE**
(Ex Army Med. Staff)
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY
GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor was deliberately untrue, which he regretted had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's. See *Times*, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. Browne's.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Remedial uses and action.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extravagantly, using it in great quantities in the following diseases—

Diseases in which it is found eminently useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hydrocephalus, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—“Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed.”

SOLE MANUFACTURER—
J. T. DAVENPORT,
88, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d.

8d⁷⁸ 1w 2s⁶ 1d⁷⁸

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1878), the *Chinese Mail* will be issued DAILY instead of WEEKLY as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the *China Mail*. The unusual success which has attended the *Chinese Mail* makes it an admirable medium for advertisement.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

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To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL,
HONGKONG.

THIS EVENING,
(SATURDAY), October 5th, 1878.

THE ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA
AND
OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY
will produce
ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S DRAMATIC CANTATA,
"TRIAL BY JURY."

MISS ELOIA MAY
as the
PLAINTIFF.

CAST OF CHARACTERS:
THE PLAINTIFF.....Miss ELOIA MAY.
The Learned Judge.....Mr. H. VERNON.
The Defendant.....Mr. HODSON.
Consul for Plaintiff.....Mr. KINMAN.
Usher.....Mr. SPEED.
Foreman.....Mr. NIEL.
Clerk of the Court.....Mr. ADAMS.
Juryman.....Mr. JOHNSON & OTHERS.

The Cantata will be preceded
by

OPPENBACH'S COMIC OPERETTA
"LA ROSE DE SAINT-FOUR."

CAST OF CHARACTERS:
FIFIETTE.....Miss ELOIA MAY.
Alphonse.....Mr. J. ROLLINS.
Pierre.....Mr. H. VERNON.

DURING THE EVENING
The following Solos will be Performed.—
FLUTE Solo.....Miss B. DRAEGER.
VIOLIN Solo.....Miss A. DRAEGER.

Tickets to be had and Seats secured at
MESSRS KRUSE & CO.'s, where a Plan of the
Theatre may be seen.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Dress Circle or Orchestra.....TWO DOLLARS.
Stalls.....ONE DOLLAR.
Pit.....

Ladies unaccompanied by Gentlemen
cannot be admitted.

Hongkong, October 5, 1878. 008

FOR SHANGHAI
The Steamship
"NINGPO" R. Cars, Master, will be despatched for the above Port on
MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEGMESSEN & CO.
Hongkong, October 5, 1878. 007

Intimations.
H. U T C H I N G S began to announce to the Community of Hongkong that he will be able to supply
B. E. F. M U T T O N, &c., from 1st October, and trusts that they may grant him their support.
SHOP — WELLINGTON STREET, opposite the Cathedral.
Hongkong, September 20, 1878.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debts contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

BRUNETTE, British barque, Captain W. Dow.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.

IMPERATRICE ELISABETTA, Austrian ship, Capt. Hreglich.—D. Muzzo & Co.

INDIA, American ship, Capt. O. Patten.—Order.

DON QUIXOTE, American ship, Captain Chas. F. Kiog.—Messages Maritimes.

FUSILLER, British barque, Captain Wm. Armstrong.—O. & S. S. Co.

PAEKIES, British barque, Captain A. Holmes.—Russell & Co.

RALPH M. HAYWARD, American 3-m. schooner, Capt. L. B. Doane.—Meyer & Co.

GRANIKS, British bark, Captain Key.—Russell & Co.

Not Responsible for Debts of Crew.

HERAT, British ship, Captain Chas. Robertson.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
Oct. 4, Yungching, Chinese steamer, 700, Wallco, Shanghai Oct. 1, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Oct. 4, 11.50 p.m., China, German steamer, 648, Ackermann, Shanghai Oct. 1, 2.40 a.m. General.—SIEGMESSEN & CO.

Oct. 5, City of Santiago, British steamer, 3200, J. Peters, Amoy Oct. 3, Ten.—JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO.

Oct. 5, Lynn, French gundost, 400, Euston, Founier, Saigon Oct. 2.

Oct. 6, Ningpo, British steamer, from Canton.

Oct. 6, Manton, British barque, 650, Thompson, Quinon Sept. 25, Rice, Suga and Cocoa-nut.—CHINESE.

Oct. 6, Vista, Dutch barque, 617, C. C. Reige, Iloilo Aug. 28, Ballast.—SIEGMESSEN & CO.

Oct. 8, Nemox, British steamer, 864, G. Westoby, Foochow Oct. 2, Amoy 8, and Swatow 4, General.—DOUGLAS LAMPAK & CO.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 8, Jules Dufour, for Ningting Bay, 5, Ulysses, for London, etc.

5, Emu, for Amoy.

5, Yungching, for Canton.

5, Hispania, for Newchwang.

5, Duria, for Shanghai.

5, Kent, for Newchwang.

CLEARED.

Formosa, for Bangkok.
Fortune, for Bangkok.
Yenlo, for Newchwang.
Kwangtung, for Coast Ports.
City of Santiago, for New York.
Ningpo, for Shanghai.
Olympia, for Swatow.
Norman, for Bangkok.
Nuevo Constante, for Manila.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per China from Shanghai, Mr. F. Antonio da Rosa, Capt. J. Peters, and 18 Chinese.
Per City of Santiago, from Amoy, Mr. Holm, and 50 Chinese.
Per Nemox, from Coast Ports, Mr. W. C. Young, Mr. Keaw (Chinese), 170 Chinese deck, and one European.
Per Yungching, from Shanghai, 30 Chinese in saloon, and 150 in steerage.
Per Mangerton, from Quinhon, 22 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Emu, for Amoy, 78 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Chinese steamer Yungching reports: Light variable winds and fine weather throughout.

The German steamer China reports: First part of passage had light S.W. winds, latter part N.E. and variable winds and fine weather all time; on the 2nd passed the Co.'s str. Yungtien at Pefan Island, and on the 4th at 8 a.m. the Co.'s steamer Amoy at Breaker Point.

The British steamer City of Santiago reports: Experienced fine weather throughout, wind light prevailing from the N.E. and Easterly.

The British barque Mangerton reports: Light variable winds with much rain.

The Dutch barque Vesta reports: Bad weather, with heavy swell, throughout.

The British steamer Nama reports: Light North-easterly winds with fine weather throughout. Passed the British barque Glamorganshire in River Min bound up with a sail under her bows and a gang of coolies at the pumps; reports having been on shore. In Foochow: str. Galatea, Speck Hall, and U. S. S. Alert. In Amoy: str. Halloway, Cheung Hock Kian, Glamorganshire and H. M. S. Hart. In Swatow: str. Swatow, Killarney, Fottung, and Maharajah.

Charters Executed.

The following are the Charters effected since the departure of the last English Mail:—

German barque Pandur, 386, to London, private.

British barque Challenge, 589, to New York, private.

British barque Ada Melmore, 569, to San Francisco, private.

British barque Roderick Hay, 280, Fowey—show to Adelais, private.

British barque Northern Star, 327, Newchwang to Hongkong, 23 cents per picul, 25 lay days.

British barque John Potts, 378, Newchwang to Hongkong, 24 cents per picul, 25 lay days.

German barque Varuna, 486, Newchwang to Hongkong, 22 cents per picul, 28 lay days.

Dutch barque Trio, 283, Newchwang to Hongkong, 23 cents per picul, 26 lay days.

Danish barque Fiebrough, 365, Newchwang to Hongkong, 26 cents per picul, 25 lay days.

German schooner Nicolaus, 157, Newchwang to Hongkong, 25 cents per picul, 20 lay days.

German barque John Potts, 378, Newchwang to Hongkong, 24 cents per picul, 25 lay days.

French barque Esperance, 272, Newchwang to Swatow, 23 cents per picul, 19 lay days.

British steamer Thales, 278, Newchwang to Swatow, 25 cents per picul, 12 lay days.

German steamer Bellona, 789, Newchwang to Swatow, 25 cents per picul, 12 lay days.

British steamer Penedo, 682, Newchwang to Swatow, 24 cents per picul, 19 lay days.

Danish barque Koros, 307, Newchwang to Amoy, 25 cents per picul, 25 lay days.

British steamer Perfum, 1018, Swatow to Singapore (passenger) \$6 per head, 14 lay days.

British steamer Killarney, 1000, Swatow to Singapore (passenger) \$6 per head, 16 lay days.

German barque Iphigenia, 464, Amoy to Samarang and Sourabaya, \$3100 in full, 30 lay days.

German barque Pallas, 420, Saigon to Manila, 20 cents per picul, 30 lay days.

French barque Jules Dufour, 480, to Bindon (Cochin China) and back, 18 cents per picul, 20 lay days.

French barque Maria Louise, 425 to Swatow (coal), \$500 in full) and Keelung to Hongkong, \$14 per ton, 40 cwt.

British barque Premier, 583, to Swatow (original cargo of coal), \$1000 in full.

American barque Philip Fitzpatrick, 583, Euston, Founier, Saigon to Hongkong, \$14 per ton of 20 cwt.

German steamer Quarts, 731, to Saigon and back to Hongkong via Mantong, 18 cents per picul, 14 lay days.

German steamer Quints, 664, to Saigon and back to Hongkong via Mantong, 18 cents per picul, 14 lay days.

Oct. 6, Yungching, Chinese steamer, 700, Thompson, Quinon Sept. 25, Rice, Suga and Cocoa-nut.—CHINESE.

Oct. 6, Vista, Dutch barque, 617, C. C. Reige, Iloilo Aug. 28, Ballast.—SIEGMESSEN & CO.

Oct. 8, Nemox, British steamer, 864, G. Westoby, Foochow Oct. 2, Amoy 8, and Swatow 4, General.—DOUGLAS LAMPAK & CO.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 8, Jules Dufour, for Ningting Bay, 5, Ulysses, for London, etc.

5, Emu, for Amoy.

5, Yungching, for Canton.

5, Hispania, for Newchwang.

5, Duria, for Shanghai.

5, Kent, for Newchwang.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, AND SYDNEY.—

Per Ocean, at 11.30 a.m., on Tuesday, the 8th Oct., 12 cent rates.

For RANGKOK.—

Per Date, at 3.30 p.m., on Tuesday, the 8th Inst.

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, AND CALCUTTA.—

Per Malay and Arakan Appear, at 2.30 p.m., on Tuesday, the 15th Inst.

MAILS BY THE TAIWAN STRAITS PACKET.—

The Australian Contract Packet *Hawea*, will be despatched from Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 7th October, (instead of as previously notified), with Mail for Singapore, Somerset, Cooktown, Cleveland Bay, Bowen, Keppel Bay, Brisbane, Sydney, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Melbourne. Correspondence cannot be registered after 11.15 a.m.

The Mails will be closed at 11.30 a.m. Supplementary mail received on board with late fee of 18 cents till time of departure.

Correspondence for Southern and Western Australia can be sent by this route if desired, but as a general rule it is better to send it via Galle.

Hongkong, Sept. 30, 1878. 007

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.—

The British Contract Packet *Hawea* will be despatched with Mails for the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmese, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, Gibraltar, Europe, and countries served through London, on THURSDAY, the 10th Oct.

N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the Australian Colonies, E. or S. Africa, nor for Mauritius.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, 9th Oct.,

5 p.m., Money Order Office closes.

6 p.m., Post Office closes except the NIGHT Box, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 10th Oct.—

7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late Letters, Registry ceases.

10.15 a.m., Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 16 cents extra postage till

11 a.m., when the Post Office CLOSES entirely.

11.30 a.m., Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom via *Singapore*, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage, till

11.50 a.m., when the Mail is finally closed.

Hongkong, Sept. 28, 1878. 007

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—

The French Contract Packet *Tigre* will be despatched from Hongkong on THURSDAY, the

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised June 7th, 1878.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce; for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, triple, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, the United States, Canada, Brazil, India (including Ceylon, the Straits, and Aden), Japan, Egypt, Labuan, Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Bermuda, with all French, Danish, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are:—The Australasian Group, Africa (except French, &c., Colonies), Newfoundland and Central America.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—
Letters, 12 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—
Letters, 16 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 6 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

W. Africa, Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verd Islands:—
Letters, 22 26
Registration, 12 12
Newspapers, 6 6
Books & Patterns, 8 10

Aspinwall (N.R.), Bahemas, Guatemala (N.R.), Hayti (N.R.), Mexico (N.R.), Panama (N.R.), Salvador (N.R.), and Venezuela (N.R.):—
Letters, 16 34 38
Registration, None. 12 12
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6 8 10

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru:—
Letters, 80 46 50
Newspapers, 6 6 8
Books & Patterns, 14 10 12
Registration, 12 None. None.

Hawaiian Kingdom (N.R.), Newfoundland:—
Letters, 16 16 20
Registration, 12 12 12
Newspapers, 4* 4 6
Books & Patterns, 8* 6 8

W. Indies, (except as above) Costa Rica, Honduras, Monte Video, New Granada, and Nicaragua:—
Letters, 16 34 38
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 8 10
Registration, 12 None. None.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship, 12, Registration, 12; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

Correspondence for the West Indies (except those belonging to the Postal Union, the Bahamas, and Hayti), for Costa Rica, Honduras, Monte Video, New Granada, Paraguay, and Uruguay can no longer be sent via San Francisco.

Local and Town Postage.

Letters	Registration	Newspapers	Books & Prints	Per 2 oz.
Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction,.....	2	8	2	2
Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz., Hongkong, Macao, Port of China, and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship,.....	4	8	2	2
Between the above by Contract Mail,.....	8	8	2	4

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and

must be printed on a sheet or sheets unstitched.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page; and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet of paper.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inscribed.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

PARCELS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bond base trade patterns or samples of merchandise.

Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easily of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the letters, &c., to be seen.

Any foreign stamp on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Postage.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is

had.

the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unit for the Post, viz.: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curvy combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples.

Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inscribed.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

It follows that, to forward Correspondence to Batavia with the least delay, the following are the best opportunities:—

In the S.W. Monsoon.

The English Mail.

The French Mail.

In the N.E. Monsoon.

A Private Steamer a few days before the English Mail.

The French Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-delivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered), nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard the transmission of other correspondence.

No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the senders against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mail will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mail should be delivered free.

Article IX. of the Postal Treaty of Berne provides that "Neither the sender nor the addressee of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony."

The above does not apply to loose letters sent outside the mail. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

The Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Postage.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is

had.

Books and Patterns to British Officers, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs.

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Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h.*, near the Kowloon shore *k.*, and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked *c.*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.

- From Green Island to the Gas Works.
- From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
- From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
- From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
- From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
- From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
- From Naval Yard to the Pier.
- From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Days.	Captain.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Albey	5 h	F. Ashton	Brit. str.	339	Oct. 3	4 Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Hoihow & Halphong	
Arratton Apcar	5 c	Mactavish	Brit. str.	1302	Oct. 7	3 David Sassoan, Sons & Co.	Spore, Calcutta, &c.	15th, 2 p.m.
Bomby	2 h		Brit. str.	749	Feb. 12	12 Kwok Acheong	Australian Ports	7th, noon
Bowen	4 c	Miller	Brit. str.	1500	Sept. 30	30 Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Canton	To-day
China	5 c	Ackermann	Gor. str.	648	Oct. 5	5 Siemssen & Co.	Yhama & San F'elisco	18th Inst.
City of Santiago	5 c	Peters	Brit. str.	1206	Oct. 27	5 Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Bangkok	8th Inst.
City of Tokio	5 c	Maury	Amer. str.	5079	Oct. 1	1 P. M. S. S. Co.	Shanghai	1st-day
El Dorado	2 h	Thompson	Brit. str.	654	Sept. 29	29 Yuen Fat Hong		Tug Plying
Fame	5 c	Hutchinson	Brit. str.	900	Oct. 1	1 Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Fatchoy	5 h	Stopani	Brit. str.	117	1 H. K. & W. P. Co. Dock Co.		
Karo	5 h	Holland	Brit. str.	153	1 G. Mc Bain		
Kienchow	2 h	W. C. Ueling	Brit. str.	979	Oct. 4	4 Meyer & Co.	S'fow & Newchwang	To-day
Kwangtung	6 h	Punchard	Brit. str.	675	Oct. 2	2 Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Coast Ports	at daylight
Malacca	5 c	Smith	Brit. str.	1044	Sept. 17	12 P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	at daylight
Moray	4 d	Butcher	Brit. str.	1427	Sept. 27	27 Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Spore, Calcutta, &c.	15th, 3 p.m.
Namoa	5 h	Westoby	Brit. str.	862	Oct. 1	6 Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Coast Ports	
Ningo	4 c	Cass	Brit. str.	761	Oct. 1	5 Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	7th Inst.
Nizam	2 h	Barlow	Brit. str.	1727	Oct. 28	4 P. & O. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	To-morrow
Norna	3 h		Brit. str.	605	June 13	28 Kwok Acheong	Coast Ports	
Ocean	2 h	Nagel	Brit. str.	978	Oct. 1	1 Geo. R. Stevens & Co.	Port Darwin, &c.	8th Inst.
Olympia	2 h	Cain	Brit. str.	780	Oct. 1	2 Kwok Acheong	Swatow	To-morrow
Penedo	4 d		Brit. str.	652	Oct. 1	1 Melchers & Co.	Newchwang	To-day
Quarta	4 c	Hayo	Brit. str.	731	Oct. 1	2 Soey Shing	Salon	8th Inst.
Quinta	4 c	Wraag	Brit. str.	874	Sept. 17	2 Soey Shing	Salon	
Sea Gull	8 h	Robert	Brit. str.	48	July 18	18 W. H. Rey	Coast Ports	
Yesso	5 h	S. Ashton	Brit. str.	509	Sept. 23	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	E'lon Dock	
Sailing Vessels								
Ada Melmore	4 c	Sewell	Brit. bge.	568	Sept. 13	13 Meyer & Co.	San Francisco	
Albert Russell	3 c	Carver	Amer. bge.	762	July 15	15 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
Aldebaran	4 c	Cole	Brit. bge.	398	Aug. 30	30 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
Anton Gunter	8 c	Simpson	Am. 3m. sc.	650	Sept. 24	24 Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Banian	2 h	Kuhn	Ger. bge.	440	Oct. 2	2 Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Benefactor	4 h	Grandin	Brit. str.	780	Sept. 15	16 Melchers & Co.	New York	
Borneo	4 c	Hayden	Amer. bge.	596	Aug. 2	2 Russell & Co.		
Brunette	2 h	Shaw	Amer. bge.	736	Sept. 11	11 Meyer & Co.		
Canton	1 h	Knudsen	Siam. str.	779	Sept. 18	16 Geo. R. Stevens & Co.		
Challenge	7 c	Doughty	Brit. bge.	593	Sept. 18	18 Oliphant & Co.		
Chamron Kamreye	2 c	Hunte	Siam. bge.	480	Sept. 24	24 Kin-ye-loong		
Charles Moutau	3 h	Lecheur	Brit. str.	602	Oct. 1	2 Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Chocoll	4 c	Quatrosous	Fch. bge.	386	Sept. 11	11 Landstein & Co.		
Cooran	4 c	Kennett	Brit. bge.	284	Oct. 1	12 Ohluses		
Cosmo	7 c	Laverick	Brit. str.	1220	Sept. 18	18 W. H. Rey		
Dartmouth	7 h	Robertson	Brit. bge.	915	Aug. 17	16 P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Dharwar	3 c	Freisbury	Brit. bge.	1300	Ang. 17	17 Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Dirigo	3 c	Staples	Amer. bge.	584	July 14	14 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Don Quixote	8 c	King	Amer. bge.	1128	Sept. 24	24 Messageries Maritimes		
Endio V.	7 c	Mirello	Ital. bge.	724	Sept. 24	24 D. Musso & Co.		
Exultation	2 c	Reeves	Brit. str.	300	Oct. 1	4 Wieler & Co.		
Fabius	2 b	Schweer	Ger. 3m. sc.	650	Sept. 23	24 Melchers & Co.	Bangkok	Cleared
Formosa	3 h	Petterson	Siam. bge.	450	Sept. 16	16 Tack Mee	Bangkok	Cleared
Fortune	1 h	Petterson	Siam. bge.	404	Sept. 24	24 O. & S. S. Co.		
Fusilier	8 h	Armstrong	Brit. bge.	404	Sept. 24	24 Arnhold, Karburg & Co.		
George Skofield	8 c	Hall	Amer. str.	1813	Sept. 17	17 Russell & Co.		
Glands	7 c	Key	Brit. bge.	1160	Sept. 17	17 Russell & Co.		
Herat	7 c	Robertson	Brit. str.	1400	Sept. 18	18 Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Hermann	8 h	Limkne	Ger. bge.	210	Sept. 19	19 Captain		
Highlander	4 h	Hutchinson	Amer. str.	1352	June 19	30 Rozario & Co.		
Hotspur	4 h	Shaw	Brit. bge.	522	Sept. 24	20 D. Musso & Co.		
Imperatrices Elisabetha	7 c	Brugial	Aust. str.	1629	Sept. 24	24 Order		
Audi	5 c	Pattet	Amer. str.	1294	Sept. 24	16 Chines		
Japan	3 h	Ottmann	Ger. 3m. sc.	270	Sept. 15	10 Meyer & Co.		
Juliane	4 h	Oestmann	Ger. 3m. sc.	157	Sept. 23	23 Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Kate Waters	2 h	Giese	Brit. bge.	580	Sept. 22	29 Remedios & Co.		
Kim Yong Tye	2 h	Koefoed	Siam. bge.	329	Sept. 18	18 Tack Mee		
Kirkland	1 h	Colledge	Brit. bge.	453	Oct. 1	16 Chines		
Lecadias	7 c	Mearns	Brit. str.	896	Sept. 19	16 Siemssen & Co.		
Lizzie Parry	4 h	Pitman	Amer. str.	1122	Aug. 26	22 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Lottis Moore	4 h	Hudson	Amer. str.	880	July 23	22 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Lucky	2 h	Soderstrom	Siam. bge.	424	Sept. 30	24 Tack Mee		
Mangerton	3 c	Thompson	Brit. bge.	330	Oct. 1	16 Chines		
Mary Fraser	4 c	Dexter	Brit. str.	1174	Aug. 11	11 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Melrose	5 h	Plumer	Amer. str.	954	Sept. 19	19 Naval Storkesper		
Min-y-don	7 c	Leslie	Brit. str.	1108	Sept. 18	18 Oliphant & Co.		
Moneta	7 c	Bisbet	Brit. bge.	621	Ang. 21	17 Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Norseman	1 h	Hellstrom	Siam. str.	777	Sept. 21	21 Remedios & Co.		
Nuevo Constante	1 h	Urtiaria	Span. sch.	216	Sept. 22	22 Siemssen & Co.		
Pallas	5 h	Balechr	Ger. bge.	421	Sept. 22	22 Siemssen & Co.		
Pandur	2 h	Janzen	Ger. bge.	596	Sept. 13	13 Meyer & Co.		
Philippine	4 h	Southwood	Brit. bge.	301	Sept. 29	29 Wieler & Co.		
Premier	4 h	Holmes	Brit. bge.	486	Sept. 28	28 Russell & Co.		
Ralph M. Hayward	8 h	Doane	Am. 3m. sc.	605	Sept. 21	11 Turner & Co.		
R. Hay	1 h	Nicolson	Brit. bge.	290	Sept. 23	28 Pack Mee		
Siamese Crown	2 c	Sass	Siam. str.	534	Sept. 28	28 Pack Mee		
Sir Charles Napier	3 c	French	Brit. str.	1161	May 1	27 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Spartan	8 h	Vincent	Amer. str.	100	Sept. 10	23 W. H. Rey		
Sumatra	3 h	Clough	Brit. str.	1117	July 1	12 Russell & Co.		
Summer R. Mead	4 h	Dixon	Brit. str.	948	June 19	19 Oliphant & Co.		
Tyburnia	4 h	Goldier	Brit. str.	402	Aug. 4	7 Remedios & Co.		
Venus	3 h	Ribeiro	Port. str.	308	Oct. 4	24 Melchers & Co.		
Vesta	2 h	Rutledge	Dutch bge.	417	Oct. 24	5 Siemssen & Co.		
Villa de Rivadavia	4 c	Camus	Span. str.	261	Sept. 16	24 Brandao & Co.		
W. E. Gladstone	8 h	Gallican	Brit. bge.	584	Sept. 16	16 Captain		
WHAMPoa								
Flambang		Jacobsen	Dan.					